

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

SUITS AND DRESSES.

Grand Display.

We shall open, THIS DAY, full

Lines of

Silk Suits, \$60 and upward.

Linen Suits, \$7 and upward.

Grass Linen Suits, \$4 and up.

Swiss and Lawn Suits, from \$5

and up.

Sleeveless Jackets very cheap.

And Polonaises

In endless variety, and at very

LOW PRICES.

MANDEL BROTHERS,

State and Harrison-sts.,
Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

Misses' and Children's Wear.

WE SHALL OPEN
ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,

A large and choice assortment of
Misses' and Childrens' Linen
and Pique.

SUITS AND DRESSES

\$1.00 AND UPWARD.

And call special attention to our
New Department for Boys' Wear,
which has been organized with
special reference to manufacturing
"to order," and which we con-
fidently command to our patrons.

Field, Leiter & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE. 40 Acres FOR SALE.

Westerly of 40 Acres on North-av., near Franklin Park. It is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on its west side, and the Chicago & Pacific Railway on its north side, which places it in every center of the city by first-class steam railways, and all main roads, making it a very convenient place of property.

Any one seeking a desirable investment, promising safe sales and large profits by subdividing, will do well to take this.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Building, Southwestern Lake and Clark-sts.

For Sale

The great legend, if taken by Tuesday next, either of the 20th or 21st inst., will be sold at the northeast corner of Thirty-third- and Calumet-av., and Calumet- and Dearborn-av., for \$10,000.

J. H. & CO. WELLS
104 and 106 Dearborn-av.

LAWN MOWERS.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWER

AND
EXCELSIOR LAWN SPRINKLER,

ALL KINDS OF LAWN MOWERS REPAIRED.

W. H. BANKS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS

AGRICULTURAL & MANUFACTURING CO.,
51 and 55 South Canal-st., corner Washington (adjacent to the Bank of America) to Tunnel.

FOR SALE.

HOYVE & CO., 141 State-st.

THE FAVORITE LAWN MOWER.

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by the WEED Mowing Machine Company.

NO. 102 State-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Boston, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Winona, etc., daily (Sunday excepted).
\$2.50. Saturday's boat don't leave until 8 p.m.

Grand Round, Muskegon, etc., daily (Sun-
day excepted). \$2.50. Saturday's boat don't leave
until 8 p.m.

For Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, and Green Bay,
etc., daily (Sunday excepted). \$2.50. Saturday's
boat don't leave until 8 p.m.

For Winona, etc., daily (Sunday excepted).
\$2.50. Saturday's boat don't leave until 8 p.m.

For Green Bay and intermediate ports, Tues-
day and Friday.

For Winona, etc., daily (Sunday excepted).
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CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG.

The High-Tariff Belt--General Decay of the Iron-Man.

Fortunes Made with the Watering-Pail--
Amasa Stone, Stillman Witt,
J. H. Wade.

From Our Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, June 4, 1874.

Cleveland is a thriving lake-side city,--not so grimy and picturesque as Pittsburg, which is the most appalling and Dantean city in the Western World,--a kind of inhabited Vesuvius. But Cleveland has much of the quality and possessions as Pittsburg more orderly placed to the eye. Its furnaces and rolling-mills, oil-refineries and nail industries, are set off from the inhabited place, which is fair and green; and up and down the streets go, at slow pace, the Connecticut folk of the Western Reserve, in their neat buggies, driving small, tough horses. The women are driving the buggies, the lads their mothers; it is Worcester or Hartford lifted up and dropped on the back of Lake Erie.

No prominent towns differ more than Pittsburg and Cleveland. They make beer in Cleveland, whisky in Pittsburg. The demoralization is corresponding.

THE PITTSBURG POLITICIAN

look as if they never went to sleep, and never woke up. They bally their canines-tricks and wiles up as if there was something laudable in small chicanery. They puff this or that pety leader loudly, yet generally deepen the impression that he must be a low fellow. They are entirely confidential, and betray an amazing want of knowledge of the general respect and convictions of men. They have no capacity to esteem their public State folks for moral, just, or intellectual attributes, and run in droves, and waste much that they pierce.

"What is your city debt?" said I to the Mayor.

"It's \$10,500,000 by limitation. That's what it is by limitation. And I guess you'll find it's all up to that mark. But wait a minute! Additional obligations are on the new iron-works, steam-boilers, and so forth. I think you won't be able to find out what I don't know. It's a big thing."

The Mayor pushed up his shining hat,--he used to be the pageboy of a newspaper,--and told the Revenue-Collector to take me up to the Controller, or something. I didn't go. I didn't know to what.

IN CLEVELAND

the politicians are personalities, with separate identities; and many of them are critical, orderly men, governed by strong party-attachments, but not generally to the extent of abandoning self-respect. They take little notice from Columbus, are shy of boos and shameless jibes, fear their press if it is just, and if it is unjust have another court of appeal in that well-disposed public intelligence which not even newspapers can get away with in perfect.

Cleveland is too hard-headed, and too aquatic public spirit to impress it on public order as in Cleveland. They are both provincial capitals of the Protective-Tariff, that great democratizer of political and commercial morality, and tyrant over industrial expression. The two cities of men representing the two cities there is no great difference. Both are good-looking, thin, affable men.

THE TARIFF-CHARGE

began in the Blue-Socking towns in the region of Cleveland, and is not yet extinguished. While nobody of worldly intelligence expects it to last a very long period, it is, in much, a popular movement, and what remains of it, has a kind of influence, like the saloon-keepers of themselves,--that is, enough of them to show, in that very human class of gentr., a semi-sensitiveness amounting to respect for tempo, and, indeed, to some contempt for the "dawdler."

The Captain Winslow said, responsive to my question: "They now get about \$8 for Lake Superior pig, where they got \$13 before. And \$8 is then unloaded the stock and got out. This way our men, who are paid by the ton, are getting paid less than we are."

Gen. Garfield, who is the most famous public man, several years ago, to look out for the rock of too many trials. And then I intended to speak of the coming of the railroads, and how they have been prepared for the present over-saturation, over-compilation, and collapse."

GATE.

WHAT ARE "CIVIL" RIGHTS?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Having but recently attained my majority, thereby acquiring the duties and privileges of an American citizen, and being anxious to join that gallant band "who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain," I write to learn what these rights are. Is civility one of them? Does not the Civil Rights bill, as prepared by the immortal Sumner, make a sum an offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment; or, better still, does it not allow the subtre to sue for and collect adequate damages? Or, in the language of the great Bunyan, "If not, why not?" Of what avail are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, if the law of God and man is not to be had here at all. There are over 300 judgments, under the State law, to be tried in the pending term of court, for selling drinks under the law, and the number of persons whose liquor-interest is prostrate, and great numbers of workmen and townsmen have taken the pledge.

THE TARIFF AND IRON AT CLEVELAND

Protection and iron are abusing each other in all this part of the country.

"Ahh!" said one positive, individual old Cleveland to me, "I told these fellows, years ago, to bring up a giant to devour 'em' in that Tariff. They did, and now I feel safe to be had here at all.

"The Tariff," he said, "is a bore, but now they want more Tariff."

"Tell me the state of things more explicitly, Doctor," said I.

"We are here in the Town of Niles, there were \$1,300,000 invested in the railroads. The Company failed, and a short time ago, the whole concern brought, under the hammer, only \$300,000.

The highly-stimulated place of Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, coal region, is jumped up from a village to be civil, and now it is dead, wondering if Protection protects. In Cleveland, the great Anti-Mill Company, of which N. S. Stone, Amasa Stone, and Gen. Garfield, is understood to be in embarrased circumstances. Those men at one time thought they had the sunniest thing of all in iron. They had it, in New York, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and bought large amounts of coal, lime, and iron land, and established rolling-mills at Chicago and many other points; and their place at Newbury near Cleveland, became a power, and a money-making machine.

These men, at Washington and Europe, and were drunk with their prospects and profits. Now they are in the reverse."

"The largest item of the business is said to be owned by the Winslows. They used to get, in the flush times, \$14 a ton for delivering Lake Superior iron in Cleveland. Now, I reckon, they would not get \$5 or \$7. I do not know that my figures are exact, but I believe that they paid \$8 a ton for pig-iron at Chatsworth, which cost \$12 a ton to make it, \$10 to ship it down the Tennessee River from the mine, and \$2 to get it made into a ton made up into railroad-iron, plate, and bar; and, when, by the simple and comparatively inexpensive process of Bessemer, they converted it into steel, they got \$14 a ton more. They also paid about \$25 a ton for forged big-machinery, which cost \$30 a ton to make it, \$20 to ship it, and \$5 to get it made into a ton made up into steel."

"If these rights are not already down in the bill, I will not say so, but I believe that they paid \$8 a ton for pig-iron at Chatsworth, which cost \$12 a ton to make it, \$10 to ship it, and \$2 to get it made into a ton made up into steel."

"The Royal Dutch get the Bessemer patent; it is generally said, and I understand my informant, that the chief agent in the Company was abroad, watched his chance, and spirited to Cleveland, the workmen who fully understood the process. And, all the royalty we know about."

The cashier of one of the Cleveland banks said to me, "Take the iron interest out of consideration, and business is just as good as ever."

And times as easy, with prices falling. The sentiments of all men, who possess anything, is for more contraction, and prices going up by 1876. The iron-men are desperate, endeavor to load things over, and I look for their greatest catastrophe to come in six or twelve months. I am in the Mahoning Valley, where manufacturers have spoken on the subject scale to be as silent as it was before a fog came on the ocean raised there. Pittsburgh, can get through, because there is still some panic before; but their business is bad, their goods are bad, and their iron, we are told, makes poor economic condition. A man came in the other day, and represented that he had \$700,000 in his mill. We are told that he had \$500,000 in his mill. There is no way out for these people. Their devices for relief are childlike as their system of protection. They never look for advice,--are ignorant of the right strength of protection, the High Tariff, and the iron interest composed, through its own logical development, to disaster, that public men, and journals are not again to dream before it."

In addition to the remark, the remark is made that it is doubtful whether the remark is made.

BESSEMER'S PROCESS WAS FAIRLY OBTAINED. I am told that Mr. A. E. Stone says he can show a check, or checks, from the inventor. It would be gratifying to know the amount. If

HENRY MARCUS.

Cleveland, June 2, 1874.

Skunks and Hydrophobia.

An article in the American Journal of Science presents the unpleasant animal called the West Texas creature, which is a species of bat, and can pass no laws but such as the Federal Constitution expressly, by necessary intent, makes.

The legislative power of a State extends to everything within the sphere of such power, except as it is restricted by the Federal Constitution, or the State. In the present case we have found nothing that is out of the question, to warrant the conclusion that the act in question is valid by reason of its unconstitutionality.

It has been argued, that, aside from any constitutional prohibition, the Legislature had no power to authorize the imposition of a tax for any other than a public purpose; and that the tax is not within that rule. Considering, for the purpose of this opinion, the soundness of the first argument, the second can by no means be admitted.

Through the corporation was private, and times as easy, with prices falling. The sentiments of all men, who possess anything, is for more contraction, and prices going up by 1876. The iron-men are desperate, endeavor to load things over, and I look for their greatest catastrophe to come in six or twelve months. I am in the Mahoning Valley, where manufacturers have spoken on the subject scale to be as silent as it was before a fog came on the ocean raised there. Pittsburgh, can get through, because there is still some panic before; but their business is bad, their goods are bad, and their iron, we are told, makes poor economic condition. A man came in the other day, and represented that he had \$700,000 in his mill. We are told that he had \$500,000 in his mill. There is no way out for these people. Their devices for relief are childlike as their system of protection. They never look for advice,--are ignorant of the right strength of protection, the High Tariff, and the iron interest composed, through its own logical development, to disaster, that public men, and journals are not again to dream before it."

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it is as much as it were to be constructed by the State. Private property can be taken for a pub-

lic purpose only, and not for private gain or benefit. Upon no other ground than that the purpose is public can the exercise of the power of eminent domain in behalf of the corporation be justified. The amount of the subject has been taken by the Supreme Court of Michigan (Shean v. Williams, 2 Mich., 427). But upon other grounds, we think the public character of such works cannot be denied. Where to do such works is the object of protection, and minister to the growth of the cities and towns within the sphere of their influence. Unless prohibited from doing so, we believe that the corporation has the same power to aid in their construction to provide water for its water-works, coal for its gas-works, or gravel for its streets, from beyond its territorial limits. The legislature has frequently given aid in such cases. The Pacific Railroad and the Louisville Canal furnish instances of such action by the legislature. The gift of the sunken bottom of the lake to the prior act of incorporation is a case in point. Whether in cases like this, the public or private character of the work is not a legislative rather than a judicial question.

IT DOES NOT BELONG TO COURTS

to decide such questions.

THE COURTS.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD AND LAW.

Declaration of Its Constitutionality by the United States Supreme Court.

The Opinion of the Court in Full.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, October Term, 1873.

—The Township of Pine Grove, Plaintiff in Error, v. Edward B. Talbot—In Error to the Circuit Court of the Western District of Michigan.

Opinion of the Court.

Judge SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the court:

This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan. The facts of the case are few and undisputed, and the legal question presented has been submitted by this Court.

It is agreed that Bessemer was to be paid honest royalty, why the settling in of iron, and the encouragement of the inventor. The Company to make it public. At the Bessemer Steel Mills at Newburgh, Mr. John T. Moore, a leading citizen, incidentally said as follows:

"They sent out to England and got the Englishmen who understood this process. After they got here, the sharpers met the inventors, and put to work to invent another. In this way the iron was picked over, and then they got rid of the men."

"Did they pay them well?"

"Yes, paid them high; I think at the rate of \$100,000 a year. I see the men went back voluntarily."

Now, if Bessemer was to be paid honest royalty, why the settling in of iron, and the encouragement of the inventor. The Company to make it public. At the Bessemer Steel Mills at Newburgh, Mr. John T. Moore, a leading citizen, incidentally said as follows:

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"They sent out to England and got the Englishmen who understood this process. After they got here, the sharpers met the inventors, and put to work to invent another. In this way the iron was picked over, and then they got rid of the men."

"Did they pay them well?"

"Yes, paid them high; I think at the rate of \$100,000 a year. I see the men went back voluntarily."

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THE PULPIT.

Influence of Freedom and Restraint on Man.

Prof. Swing's Morning Sermon at the Fourth Church.

The Rev. Dr. Lord on the Development Theory.

Dr. Kittridge Reviews the Work of the General Assembly.

Sermon by Dr. Tiffany.

FREEDOM AND RESTRAINT.

Sermon by Prof. Swing at the Fourth Church.

Prof. Swing preached as usual yesterday morning. "Freedom and Restraint make the best Soul." The text was:

"Then shall come by my counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory."—*Peter*, 72, 24.

Whenever the large and beautiful ship leaves the harbor, and turns her bow out toward the great Atlantic, and the first swell of the deep water begins to lift up the great vessel, as a giant would toss an infant up and catch it in his arms, the friends who have said good-bye to her now begin to wonder whether this ship so lately sent out will reach home again.

There have been mortals here and there who have asserted an undivided independence, but have only narrowed the life they expected to live.

The school of Ephesians, where thou sayest, "Let not eat and drink, for tomorrow we die," was no early declaration of moral independence.

The command of God was then assert inde-

pendence, and the waves came rolling along. Thomas Aquinas, in a certain degree, longed and struggled for perfect freedom, released from afflictions, heavy trials, and those left behind. A French writer says:

"The above-lights failed him, us,

and our ship, piercing the night, seemed to move into the unknown."

Each individual life in the same manner moves from the shore, and, entering the great crowd that always rests upon life's sea, gains speed, until it reaches the vast ocean of time.

And now comes the sound, and it is the prayer of the one who has ascended and bears fast from the way of death:

"The above-lights failed him, us,

and our ship, piercing the night, seemed to move into the unknown."

It may be said that this is not grand in the decree of selfhood; for a sage is the most perfect picture of selfhood, but is grand in the greatness of that outside countenance which it reflects in its thoughts and emotions.

We feel similes are not true, but we feel that need is freedom from all that is wicked and small, and that a lifelong bondage to all that is evil.

Some voice will assure us that all the world will rise to-morrow and show us the sweat of a better sky. The heart breaks only when its future is gone, when, through its bitter tears, it becomes dim. It is dangerous to shudder and tremble, and never to trust in God alone.

But the most Presbyterian, if not the most logical, comment the reporter heard was: "It was very unnecessary. We are all good Christians. We do not believe in Darwinism."

Dr. Tiffany went on to say these words:

"He will appear Monday and Tuesday only in his lecture hall. He will touch their lips; and then, I am told, they will be able to think."

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage by mail—\$12.00 per month, \$36.00
Postage by rail—\$12.00 per month, \$36.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post
Office address in full, including State and County.
Remainder may be paid either by draft, express, Post
Office order, or registered letter, at our rates.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Parts delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Dish, delivered, Sunday included, 50 cents per week.
Advertisers—\$100.00 per week.
ADVERTISING—
GARDNER MEDISON AND JEWELLSON, Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Management of the Fifth Avenue Comedy Company. "Divorce."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Dearborn. Management of the Vokes Family. "Sally of the Kitchen."

MUDHORN'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of E. A. Sothern "Our American Cousin."

DELPHINI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Varieties performed. Abdallah Europa of Arabs from Jerusalem. "London."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake shore, foot of Adams street. "Fair by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, E. A. H. Hall, 100 Wabash, for the Convention on the (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for important business. A full attendance of the members required. By order, H. C. T. Tuck, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHAT'S DOING IN WALL STREET. EX-
-pensive stock operations on small capital without risk.
Copy sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., 2 Wall St., N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 8, 1874.

Dr. Ryer is willing to welcome to the bosom of the Universalist Church Prof. Swing, Dr. Patterson, and other apostles of the New School. He says they belong there. Perhaps he is right, but it is likely that the friends mentioned will reject the invitation on the score of promiscuity. There is no distinction in being taken to the bosom of the Universalist Church.

Dr. O. H. Tiffany, who filled the pulpit of several Methodist churches in this city, and vicinity some years ago, and more recently of the Metropolitan Church in Washington, preached in Grace church yesterday. An abstract of his sermon is given in another column. The Rev. Dr. Lord attempted a refutation of the evolution theory in the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church. Prof. Swing's subject was "Freedom and Restraint Necessary to the Great Soul."

Hard facts for the pig-iron politicians and monopolists are related in a letter from Cleveland, which we publish this morning. Our correspondent has found much the same state of affairs in Northern Ohio as in Central and Western Pennsylvania. The iron business has been too much "stimulated." The reaction has come, and this branch of industry, which was once the most buoyant and cheerful of all, now sick and exhausted. It is but natural that the pig-iron dealers should yearn for more stimulus, yet their clamor is as senseless as it is dangerous. We should heed them and pity them no more than any other inebriates.

Turner Park is a place for the resort of German citizens who turn. It was dedicated yesterday. Gen. Lieb and Mayor Colvin made addresses. The Mayor was more than usually felicitous and exuberant. He wanted the German citizens who turn to call at the Mayor's office in the hour of their adversity, and promised, if his invitation were accepted, "to be there"—which expression of philanthropy and unbounded good-will was received with vociferous expressions of applause. If the German citizens who turn continue to manifest as much sound sense and political insight as have controlled their movements lately, few will wish to stop their evolutions.

The New Orleans Times of May 30 says Mayor Wiltz, of that city, still calls for aid for the more than 50,000 men, women, and children who were turned out of houses and homes by the desolating waters. The Relief Committee has also announced that the supplies now on hand will not last over two weeks. Although the Committee has done all that was possible, the calamity which has befallen the people of Louisiana is by no means over. Nearly all the large cities have contributed substantially to the aid of the sufferers. What is Chicago doing? Have we forgotten so soon our own great calamity, and the charity which relieved it from all parts of the world, that we can sit idly by and not come to the help of others, in a time of even greater calamity than ours?

According to the Rockford paper, the Chicago Times was deceived in the information on which it based its infamous publication concerning Mr. Crawford and Lieut.-Gov. East's daughter. It is now said that the letters from "four prominent citizens," which the Times claimed as its authority for publishing the libel, were forged, and a large reward is offered for the forger. It is to be hoped that he will be discovered and punished, but we do not see how this relieves the Times from any of the ignominy that attaches to the publication. It was a vile and vicious article which no decent journal would have printed, and the story been attested a thousand times over. It was printed with the purpose of pandering to the lowest instincts and developing the worst passions of human nature. It is but one of a constant succession of filthy things which the Times presents from day to day to destroy virtue and degrade society. If the Times has been caught in one of its own snares, it deserves to suffer the penalty.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday, with considerable speculative excitement in grain. Meats were quiet and 50¢/100 lb. less lower, closing at \$17.55/\$17.60 cash, and \$17.60 seller July. Lard was dull and 10¢/100 lb. lower, closing at \$10.92/\$10.97/cash, and \$11.00@/11.02/cash seller July. Meats were in light demand and easier at 65¢/65¢ for short ribs, 95¢/95¢ for short ribs, 45¢/45¢ for short ears, and 11¢/11¢ for sweet-pickled ham. Higginwines were quiet and unchanged, closing at 95¢ per gallon. Lake freighters were active and firmer at 45¢/45¢ for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active and 4¢/4.15¢ higher, closing at \$11.29 cash, and \$11.75/\$11.75 seller July. Corn was active and 5¢/5¢ higher, closing tame at 57¢/58¢ cash, and 57¢/58¢ seller July. Oats were less active and easier, closing at 45¢/45¢ cash, and 45¢/45¢ seller July. Barley was dull and 2¢@/2¢ lower, closing at 86¢/87¢. Barley was dull and unchanged at \$1.00@/1.05 for No. 2. Hogs were active and firmer. There were liberal sales at 84.45¢/85.75 for poor to choice. Cattle met with a good demand at above steady rates, with sales at \$2.50@/2.55.

Sheep were inactive, there being no fresh receipts.

The Michigan Railroad-Aid law has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. An issue before this Court was made up by the appeal of a person holding township bonds on which payment had been refused. The only question in the case was in regard to the constitutionality of the legislative act. Justice Swain delivered the opinion of the Court. By way of clearing the ground, he reiterated the axiom of American jurisprudence, that a statute is not to be pronounced void until its repugnance to the Constitution be clear; and defined the words in the Constitution securing "life, liberty, and property" to every citizen as having reference only to judicial proceedings. He then made the following distinct affirmations: that the credit of municipal corporations may be given in aid of persons, associations, or corporations, though the credit of the State may not; that a railroad corporation is not private in the sense of the constitutional prohibition; that the United States Supreme Court is not bound by the decisions of the State Courts, when the questions involved belong to the domain of general jurisprudence; that the obligations of contracts cannot be impaired in any cases which may properly come before the Supreme Court for adjudication. The opinion, which is published in another column, is thoughtful and strong. It will be of interest to persons advocating the repudiation of railroad-aid bonds issued by towns in Illinois, Iowa, and other Western States, which are included within the scope of the opinion.

EXECUTIVE DICTATION.

A few days ago a conference committee was appointed to consider the disagreeing votes of the two Houses of Congress on the Currency bill. Instead of performing the duty assigned to them like independent and self-respecting members of the legislative department of the Government, they appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Senator Logan and Representative Fawell, to go and find out what kind of a bill the President would like to have passed! It is no part of the President's duty to know anything about bills in Congress till they are brought before him for approval or disapproval. But, as he had been censured by his party friends for withholding his views of the former bill till it was officially laid before him, he consented to accommodate them. What transpired at the interview has not been made known; but it has been made known what the President thinks about the currency question in the way of a written memorandum handed to Senator Jones of Nevada. The memorandum directs that specific payments shall be restored by the 1st of July, 1874, and to this end, that bonds of the United States be sold to obtain the gold necessary to resume, and that the Legal-Tender act shall be repealed as to future (not past) contracts one year earlier than the time fixed for resumption. Coupled with these measures he has no objection to free banking. He recommends that about three million dollars be appropriated to the building of a bill comprising the little differences between those who want to issue counterfeited money and those who don't. We have almost succeeded in our arduous endeavors when the President sends a firebrand into the mind telling us what kind of a bill we should pass and what not. In the name of all that is decent, manly, American, we won't stand it. We shall pass our own bill and let him veto it if he dares.

Turner Park is a place for the resort of German citizens who turn. It was dedicated yesterday. Gen. Lieb and Mayor Colvin made addresses. The Mayor was more than usually felicitous and exuberant. He wanted the German citizens who turn to call at the Mayor's office in the hour of their adversity, and promised, if his invitation were accepted, "to be there"—which expression of philanthropy and unbounded good-will was received with vociferous expressions of applause. If the German citizens who turn continue to manifest as much sound sense and political insight as have controlled their movements lately, few will wish to stop their evolutions.

Very good, very good indeed! But why didn't you think of this before? When you were appointed, first by the people and afterwards by your respective Houses, to frame a bill, why didn't you do it? Why sent it to the Executive Chamber in the first place? If you got more than you went for, who is to blame? It is not the first time that people who didn't mind their own business were snubbed for their pains. So far as the charge of Executive dictation goes, it is a sufficient answer to say that these pulling Congressmen went to the White House expecting to be dictated to. They got a little more than they bargained for; that is all. If they have any objection to raise, let them raise it against the President's arguments, not against his manner of delivering them.

And what will they say on this score? If we were called upon to frame a counter-argument, we should say that his fault consisted in not having delivered such a message long ago.

But we are not dealing with by-gones. Having used a cheating, lying, currency nearly ten years longer than there was any need of it, having allowed the rich to grow richer and the poor poorer through its carelessness and grinding fluctuations of value—having seen the business of the country jerked hither and thither by reason of its indefiniteness of value—having experienced the dangers of allowing successive Secretaries of the Treasury to tinker with it according to their notions of the country's needs—having seen the time when the currency was within a beggarly 8 per cent of par, and having seen this opportunity to put the currency on the only sound basis given under heaven among men for a currency slip by unimproved—we are prepared to heartily endorse the President's recommendations, and not complain that they were so long deferred. Do these grubbing Congressmen (and others) expect ever to get back to specie payments? They all say they do, but they will never find a time to begin. When anybody else suggests a time, no matter how remote, they always seem to postpone, raising difficulties, and by this means deride the "old education" which leads white men to contempt black; (5) the proposed law would secure everybody's rights, not simply those of the colored man; (6) the negro child needs the "stimulus of contact" with the white, the "inspiration of seeing his equality by outstripping, if he can, the white child in the class;" and (7) the "threat" of breaking up the public-school system, if carried into effect, would show a meanness that would cause generous donations towards education in the South. Such a course "might have a stimulating effect" upon the colored man. The argument that the nominal tax-payer, i.e., the whites, support the schools is unfounded, because these men collect the taxes, in the shape

of higher rents, prices, etc., from the poor, to wit, the negroes. Therefore, since the negroes support the schools, they ought to be able to assist them.

These views of an able colored man, deserve attention. They present the negro view of the question thoroughly. It is significant that we who pause to clapper-clarify the President on that score must be at a loss for arguments to assail his plan in the aggregate.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

The annual report of the President of the Chicago Public Library was printed in The Tribune of yesterday. It makes a showing that is at once creditable to the Board of Managers and significant of a steady progress in the future, if there shall be no narrow-minded partisans or political effort to hamper it. The Public Library has had a real existence of scarcely more than a year. The first tax raised for it was in 1872, and this was not collected till 1873. The tax levied for 1873 is not all collected yet. After deducting the deficiencies, the aggregate amount of money turned over to the fund is about \$85,000. When the tax of 1873 shall have been collected, the Board will have about \$48,000 over and above the amount expended, on which the Library will have to subsist for eighteen months to come, as the tax-levy of 1874 will not be all collected till November, 1875. As the necessary running expenses are now \$27,300 per year, this will make it close sailing for the Board, and will leave no margin for the purchase of books. In such a condition of things, it is surprising that the City Controller should recommend a reduction of the Library appropriation to \$25,000 for the present year, or about \$1,000 less than the amount of the tax. The necessary running expenses are now \$27,300 per year, this will make it close sailing for the Board, and will leave no margin for the purchase of books. In such a condition of things, it is surprising that the City Controller should recommend a reduction of the Library appropriation to \$25,000 for the present year, or about \$1,000 less than the amount of the tax. The necessary running expenses are now \$27,300 per year, this will make it close sailing for the Board, and will leave no margin for the purchase of books. 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